

A Catalogue of the Birds in the Collection of the Bombay Natural History Society-9

Psittacidae

BY

HUMAYUN ABDULALI

(Continued from Vol. 68 (1): 152)

This part deals with 236 specimens of 23 species and subspecies upto No. 568 in IND. HANDBOOK (3: 191) and No. 23465 of the Society's Register. Miss Shanta Nair assisted with the measurements.

545 *Psittacula eupatria nipalensis* (Hodgson) (Nepal) Large Indian Parakeet 4: 199

20: 13 ♂♂ (2 juv.) 7 ♀♀

1 Lahore, 1 Chandigarh, 2 Bahawalpur, Punjab; 1 Raipur, Melghat, Berar; 1 Mheskatri, 1 Chikli, 2 Mahul, Surat Dangs; 1 Bhanupattapur, 1 Amraoti, 1 Lohattar R., Kanker, M.P.; 1 Badrama, Bamra, 1 Kanta, Keonjhar, 1 Daspur, 1 Orissa; 1 Bairia, Patharghatta, Bihar; 1 Jalpaiguri, 1 Tindharia, Darjeeling, Bengal; 1 Cage bird, Trivandrum Zoological Garden (origin ?, wing 225).

There is considerable variation in the width of the black moustacial streak (which is likely to vary with the method of preparation of the skin) and the differences in the colour of the tarsi cannot be appreciated in dry skins. In this series, the 3 males from the Punjab have larger wings and tails than the others, and the blue next to the red collar is slightly darker than in southern birds. The latter are more yellowish, less green on their underparts. There are no specimens from south of 18° N. latitude and, with only one male from Burma and two from the Andamans, the subspecific groupings are mostly on the basis of the distribution in IND. HANDBOOK.

	Wing*	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
Punjab ♂♂	228, 230, 241*	38, 29, 39	18, 18, 20	324, 326, 355
Other ♂♂	209-228 av. 220 (IH 200-234)	36-39 —	16-19 av. 17 19-22	285-359 av. 317 220-361)
Punjab ♀	219	34	16	329
Other ♀♀	194-218 av. 206 (IH 192-221)	31-37 av. 34 —	15-19 av. 16.6 19-22	200-293 av. 263 206-325)

* 3 ♂♂ from Kashmore, Jacobabad, Sind, in the collections of the Zoological Survey of Pakistan, Karachi, have wings 214, 224, and 228 mm.

Whistler (1935, *JBNHS* 37: 751) disagreed with the arrangement in the FAUNA and said "Birds from Sikkim and the Duars are attributed to the race *indoburmanica* (Hume, S.F. 7: 459) as are also birds from Burma generally. I have examined a good series of these Parakeets from the Sikkim *Duars* (italics mine) area and cannot find that they differ in any particular character from *Psittacula e. nepalensis* (Nepal, Punjab, United Provinces). Burmese birds on the other hand are definitely distinguishable from *nepalensis* The difference between the Sikkim *Duars* (italics mine) and Burmese birds was recognised by Hume when naming. *indoburmanicus*. but he expressly stated that further subdivision was unnecessary. How he came to accept the Sikkim *Duars* (italics mine) birds separable from *nepalensis* is not clear to me. Accepting their identity there is no doubt that the name *indoburmanicus* must become a synonym for *nepalensis*. Reading the original description one has no difficulty in seeing that Hume primarily intended to apply it to the Sikkim bird with which he contrasts Burmese birds. Kloss made this point clear by restricting the type locality to Sikkim. He then named the Burmese birds *avensis* (type locality Bhamo)", and this name is now accepted for birds from Cachar and further east and southwards.

An examination of the original description reveals that Hume's statements have been misinterpreted. Hume referred to birds from the Sikkim *Terai* and the Duars further east while Whistler's conclusions are based on material from the Sikkim *Duars*, a more deciduous area north of the Sikkim *Terai*.

Hume indicated clearly that Hodgson's name *nepalensis* could not apply to the birds in "the Sikkim *Terai* and then eastwards through Assam, Cachar and with slight modifications throughout Burma into Tenasserim", all of which differed from *nepalensis* in having no tinge of glaucous blue on nape and cheeks. He continued: "though the northern (or Sikkim *Terai*) and southern (or Burmese) birds do not agree perfectly inter se; as a body they are well distinguished from the three other races", i.e. *eupatria* (Ceylon), *nepalensis* (Nepal), and *magnirostris* (Andamans), and because he considered that "there must be a limit to splitting up this form" he kept them as one species under the name of *P. indoburmanicus*.

Hume (loc. cit) draws attention to the fact that, though Hodgson described the birds from Nepal, his drawings are based on the eastern form for he got his specimens at Darjeeling. The copy of *Asiatic Researches* (1836) in the library of the University of Bombay contains no drawings of this bird and in the description Hodgson specifically states that the bird is found in "the Saul Forests exclusively, and is not known to the Parrot-tamers."

The single specimen from Tindharia, Darjeeling, together with another from Burma differ from the others in having green cheeks without the glaucous blue in those from further west. The difference is not visible on the nape.

When describing *indoburmanicus*, Hume was referring to the form extending eastwards into Burma, and this would predate *avensis*. Though Sàlim Ali omits this species from BIRDS OF SIKKIM, there can be little doubt that *nepalensis* occurs in Sikkim Duars and *indoburmanicus*, originally from Sikkim Terai further south, is found through Darjeeling and the Duars into Burma. However, in the absence of sufficient material, I will not reshuffle the position in IND. HANDBOOK, and only reiterate that *indoburmanicus* is not synonymous with *nepalensis*.

546 *Psittacula eupatria eupatria* (Linnaeus) (Gingee) large Ceylonese Parakeet 4: 198

nil.

547 *Psittacula eupatria avensis* (Kloss) (Bhamo, Upper Burma) Large Burmese Parakeet 4: 200

4: 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀

1 Cachar, Assam; 1 Gagyí, Lower Chindwin, 1 Upper Burma, 1 Prome, Burma.

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
♂♂	187, 215	36, 37	16, 17	172, 324
	(Type ex IH 217)	Culmen 38	21	342)
♀♀	197, 200	32, 33	17, 17	—

548 *Psittacula eupatria magnirostris* (Ball) (Andaman Islands) Large Andaman Parakeet 4: 201

6: 2 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀

1 Wrightmyo, 1 Ferrarganj, South Andamans; 4 Narcondam Island.

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
♂♂	221, 224 (205-217)	42, 42 (39-45)	17, 17 —	221, 348 —
♀♀	188, 189, 192, 205 (190-209)	37 (3), 38 (34-39)	15, 17, 17, 19	217, 255, 282

549 *Psittacula krameri borealis* (Neumann) (Assam) Northern Rose-ringed Parakeet 4: 204

21: 13 ♂♂ (5 juvenile) 6 ♀♀ 2 o?

1 Chandigarh, Punjab; 1* Jacobabad, Upper Sind Frontier, 1 Dadu, Larkana Sind; 2 Bharatpur, Rajasthan; 1* Delhi; 2** Patharghatta, 1* (juv.) Baghowni, Darbhanga, 1 Samastipur, Bihar; 1 Salukapur, 4* Meerut, U.P.; 1 Calcutta; 1* Goalpara, Assam; 1* Upper Burma, 2** (1 juv.) Burma; 1* no locality (col. C. G. Nurse).

The birds with all-red lower mandibles are marked with asterisks. In dry, preserved specimens, it is sometimes difficult to be sure as to whether the colour is all-red or parti-coloured. Whistler (1935, *JBNHS* 37: 752) examined 45 specimens which included 2 with black lower mandibles both from Assam (9 all-red and 8 parti-coloured) and Punjab and Sind (6 red, 6 parti-coloured) against 8 black (none red, 6 intermediate) from South India and Ceylon. He had no material obtained north of Nallamalai Range (c. 16° N. lat.) and south of Sind (c. 26° N. lat.), but arbitrarily fixed the 20° North latitude as the dividing line between the two races. Sálím Ali (1954, *JBNHS* 52 : 432) refers to 10 out of 11 from Kutch (c. 23° N.) and adjoining Gujerat, as having the lower mandible largely black, but leaves them as *borealis*.

Of 38 specimens of the species 13 (8♂♂ 5♀♀) have the lower mandible all-red, 3 all-black (all males), and the rest a varying amount of red and black. There are some variations in the green and yellow of the underparts, but none which can be geographically or otherwise isolated, and similar remarks apply to the measurements. The red lower mandible appears to be most consistent in Burma and Assam, and then lessens in frequency westwards through U.P. and Bihar to Jacobabad in Upper Sind. The character is found both in females and juvenile males, and appears sporadically as far south as Kanara, in the same way that the black form may also be found in Assam (Whistler loc. cit.).

The black lower mandible occurs in 3 males from Ajwa in Gujerat, Ratnagiri, and Nallamalai Range.

With the evidence available, I cannot accept birds from Kutch and Gujerat as *borealis*, thus moving the arbitrary line further northwards. A reasonable series from say Assam and south India may perhaps explain the differences more clearly. The measurements are under the next form.

550 *Psittacula krameri manillensis* (Bechstein) (Ceylon) Roseringed Parakeet 4: 202

18 : 12 ♂♂ (2 juv.) 5 ♀♀ 1 o?

1 Kharivohar, 1 Talpeshwari, Bhuj, Kutch; 1 Gir Forest, 1 Kharaghoda, 1 Ajwa, Gujerat; 1 Melghat, Berar; 1 Kalyan, Thana, 1 Bombay City, 1 Bombay Market*, 1 Kolaba; 2 Ratnagiri; 1 Gundala, Karwar; 1 Nallamalai Range, 1 Vizagapatnam; 1 Golapatti, 1 Antagarh, Bastar, M.P.; 1 Daspalla, Orissa.

The bird from Gundala, Karwar, has the lower mandible completely red, while individuals from Ajwa, Gujerat, Ratnagiri, and Nallamalai Range have them black.

The specimens include a lutino* (yellow) male from the Bombay Market (red bill) and No. 10889 from Kutch which is in male plumage but is marked a female by the collector.

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
<i>borealis</i>				
♂♂	162-177 av. 171 (164-183)	24-26 av. 25 (24-26)	13-16 (16-17)	213-234 av. 225 (240-282)
♀♀	159-176 av. 167 (162-170)	24-25 av. 24.5 (24-26)	13-16 (16-17)	177-235 av. 207 (190-240)
<i>manillensis</i>				
♂♂	167-177 av. 170 (IH* 159-172)	24-26 av. 25 22-25	13-17 16-17	190-260 av. 226 186-238)
♀♀	161-164 av. 162	23-24 av. 23.7	13-16	164-212 av. 190

* These measurements are of 11 adult males from Ceylon, Kerala, and Mysore only, and not up to the 20° N. lat.

551 *Psittacula alexandrifasciata* (P. L. S. Müller) (Arakan) Indian Redbreasted Parakeet 4 : 210

23: 11 ♂♂ (3 juv.) 10 ♀♀ (3 juv.) 2 o?

1 Bhimtal 3500', Kumaon; 1 Nepal; 3 Darjeeling, 1 Darjeeling Terai; 1 Bhutan; 1 Buxa Duars; 4 Jazraguri, 1 Bishmuri, Goalpara; 1 Rema, Sylhet, 1 Larsingah, Cachar, 1 Golaghat, Assam; 1 *Kyaukpyu-Sandoway border*, 4 *Sandoway District*, 1 *Thayetmyo*, 1 *Legongyi*, *Henzada*, *Burma*.

In both sexes there is considerable variation in the colour of the breast, as also the green of the underparts.

Of the six juveniles, the three males have red breasts, one a red bill and the other two black, a character of the female. The juveniles perhaps show more variation in the colours of the head and breast, and the green of the underparts than the adults.

The red-billed juvenile (so listed for its small size) has pale edges to the frayed feathers of the head and cheeks creating a barred appearance, a character lacking in the others and only faintly visible in a ♂ of the next race.

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
♂♂	168-175 av. 171.6 (162-174)	27-28 (23-28)	15-17 (16-17)	160-197 av. 183 (168-189)
♀♀	158-170 av. 163.6 (157-162)	25-27 (23-28)	13-15 (16-17)	140-178 av. 154 (145-171)*

* See note under next form.

552 *Psittacula alexandri abbotti* (Oberholser) (South Andaman Island) Andaman Redbreasted Parakeet

5 : 3♂♂ 1 ♀? 1 o? juv.

1 Bakultala, Middle Andamans; 1 Bambooflats, 2 Wrightmyo, 1 South Andamans.

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
♂♂	172, 173, 174	27, 28, 29	15, 15, 16	157, 192, 195

The measurements of the tails of the same three males in IH 3 : 174 read 187-193 while the key on page 172 requires a longer tail 196-198.

One unsexed bird (No. 21943) has an all-black bill and a red breast and is probably a female (wing 168, tail 169). The other (No. 23371) is evidently a juvenile (wing 161, tail 68) but has a red bill, no red on breast, and brownish, and not grey, head. The black on the chin and forehead is also paler.

The female (?) (No. 21943) has the colours of the soft parts noted on the label : "Bill dark slaty black; iris china white; legs and feet greenish plumbeous." The legs, feet, and claws are now dark and blackish as in the others, but the feet are much paler or whitish in *fasciatus*. This difference will probably be confirmed in fresh specimens and, if so, may be a better distinguishing factor than "the paler upper and lower plumage" which is scarcely discernible in the specimens available.

553 *Psittacula caniceps* (Blyth) (Nicobars) Blyth's Nicobar Parakeet 4 : 212

1 ♂ Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar.

554 *Psittacula derbyana* (Fraser) Lord Derby's Parakeet (no locality, cage bird)

nil.

555 *Psittacula longicauda tytleri* (Hume) (Andaman Islands) Andaman Redcheeked Parakeet 4 : 214

4 : 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀

1 Bakultala, 1 Long Island, Middle Andamans; 2 Wrightmyo, South Andamans

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
♂♂	173, 181 (173-182)	24, 25 (23-25)	15, 16 (c. 19-20)	228, 234 (235-253)
♀♀	169, 170 (165-173)	22-24 (22-23)	16(2) (c. 17-18)	138, 161 (178-204)

One of the males has its pale back delicately tinged with lilac and blue, but the other is just paler green as in the presumably adult males of *nicobarica*.

556 *Psittacula longicauda nicobarica* (Gould) (Nicobars) Nicobar Redcheeked Parakeet 4 : 213

12: 7♂♂ (4 juv.) 5 ♀♀

1 *Car Nicobar; 4 Camorta, 2 Trinkut, 1 Nancowry, Central Nicobars; 4 Campbell Bay, Great Nicobar.

	Wing	Bill from cere	Tarsus	Tail
Car Nicobar ♀ *	198 (178-187)	27 (24-25)	17 (18-20)	219 (180-205)
Central Nicobars				
3 ad. ♂♂	197, 199, 202 (186-192)	26, 27 (2) (26-28)	16 (2), 17 (18-20)	254, 266, 285 (250-286)
1 juv. ♂	182	25	16	225
3 ♀♀	177, 188, 191	25 (2), 26	15, (16 (2))	124, 179, 201
Great Nicobar				
3 juv. ♂♂	191, 192, 195	24 (3)	15, 16 (2)	191, 216, 225
1 ♀	199	26	17	217

* This was wrongly listed as a ♂ (*JBNHS* 64: 169)

The key for the distinction of the Andaman and Nicobar subspecies in *IND. HANDBOOK* (3: 176) is not satisfactory. One male *tyleri* has pale patch on the upper back, not concolorous with the crown, but quite similar to that in 3 *nicobarica* males, presumably adult. All the seven females of both races (2 and 5) have their upper back concolorous with the head.

The female from Great Nicobar is a slightly lighter green than the juvenile males, and has the bill partly red, suggesting that the females have a juvenile phase with a red bill as in *Psittacula columboides*.

557 *Psittacula cyanocephala bengalensis* (Forster) (Bengal, restricted to Calcutta) Northern Blossomheaded Parakeet 4: 206

21: 13 ♂♂ (2 juv.) 8 ♀♀ (2 juv.)

1 Dera Ismail Khan, N.W.F.P.; 2 Ladwa, Karnal, 1 Chandigarh, Punjab; 2 Vaghjipur, Mehsana, 1 Deesa, Palanpur, 1 Dabka, Gujerat; 3 Bina, C.P.; 2 Keonjar, 1 Kutri, Daspalla, 1 Badrama, Bamra, Orissa; 1 Baghowni, 1 Darbhanga, 1 Tirhut, Bihar; 2 Bulandshar, 1 Pilibhit, U.P.

558 *Psittacula cyanocephala cyanocephala* (Linnaeus) (Gingi, South Arcot, Madras) Southern Blossomheaded Parakeet 4: 404

14: 7 ♂♂ (1 juv.) 7 ♀♀

1 Ratnagiri; 2 Pakmani, North Kanara; 1 Kopalgadda, Sorab, 1 Talguppa, Sagar, 1 Yadebatti, Shimoga, Mysore; 1 Travancore; 1 Kurumbapatti, Salem District; 4 Foothills, Palni Town; 1 Bhopalpatnam, 1 Konta, Bastar, M.P.

In 1951, Biswas (*Am. Mus. Nov.* 1500 : 1-8) examined a large number of specimens *Psittacula cyanocephala* and decided (1) that the birds from northeastern India extending into Burma are a different species, *roseata* Biswas, and (2) that there are three forms of *cyanocephala* :

(a) *bengalensis* Forster (Bengal, restricted to Calcutta) occurring from Punjab eastwards to Bhutan Duars, Western Bengal, southwards

to Central Provinces, Northern Eastern Ghats, Western Satpuras, Kathiawar, etc.;

(b) *rosa* Boddaert (Mahe, Malabar Coast) in Bombay, Hyderabad south to Travancore, and smaller than *bengalensis*; and

(c) nominate *cynocephala* (Gingi, South Arcot District, Madras), the most brightly coloured, less red and more blue on the head.

In IND. HANDBOOK (3: 178) *rosa* is synonymised with *cynocephala* which is said to meet *bengalensis* at the arbitrary line of 20° N. lat., and to have the head of the male richer coloured, more blue less red, and the underwing coverts and rump (♂ ♀) bluish green against green in *bengalensis*. This is evidently a mistake for the only difference between the two races was said to be in size, being the two extremes of the cline from north to south, and all the subspecies have the underwing coverts pale-blue (presumably the same colour referred to as "verdigris" by Biswas), those with green having been transferred to *roseata*.

The material available is listed in two groups from north and south of 20° N. lat., but there is very little difference in size or colour :

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
Northern				
11 ♂♂	135-149 av. 139	17-19	11-12	173-221 av. 204
(11 ex Biswas)	138-150	17-19	—	183-253)
Southern				
5 ♂♂	132-142 av. 137	17-19	11-12	123-212 av. 150
(11 ex Biswas)	132-145	16-18	—	180-240)
Northern				
5 ♀♀	130-136 av. 132	15-17	12-12	123-175 av. 152
(11 ex Biswas)	135-144	16-18	—	185-200)
Southern				
7 ♀♀	121-136 av. 129	16-17	12-13	102-159
(11 ex Biswas)	126-140	16-18	—	164-176)

5 ♂♂ obtained in April (3), July, and August have pinkish-red heads with no gloss of red or blue and indicate a worn plumage, rendering them very different from the other males between October and February. A local dealer to whom specimens were shown said that all males of this species "changed their plumage" in the breeding season and no brightly coloured specimens would be available till October. Two females obtained on 3 April and in August have sooty-brown heads with a light tinge of blue, apparently indicating a similar "transformation" in the female.

559 *Psittacula roseata roseata* Biswas (Gunjong, North Cachar, Assam) Assam Blossomheaded Parakeet

4: 1 ♂ 3 ♀

1 Sukna, Darjeeling; 2 Shillong, Assam; 1 North Shan States, Burma.

560 *Psittacula roseata juneae* Biswas (Arakan, Burma) Arakan Blossomheaded Parakeet

2 ♂♂

1 Irbin, Henzada ; 1 South of Irrawady.

561 *Psittacula intermedia* (Rothschild) (India) nil.

562 *Psittacula himalayana* (Lesson) (Valleys of the Himalayas) Himalayan Slatyheaded Parakeet. 4 : 206

22: 14 ♂♂ (1 juv.) 8 ♀♀ (3 juv.)

3 Chitral, N.W.F.P. ; 1 Keonthal State, 1 Koti, 6 Simla, 2 Kalka, 1 Patiala, Punjab ; 2 Kistwar, 1 Kashmir, 1 Mukteshwar, 1 Almora, 1 Garhwal, 1 Chamoli, Kumaon ; 1 Nepal.

Compared with *finschii* from Burma, the head is slightly darker, the upper and underparts lack the yellowish tinge, the bluish wash on the underwing coverts is absent, the tail is distinctly yellow at the terminal third and also broader. There is some variation in the grey of the head and the green of the upperparts, and the material available does not permit one to comment on K. Z. Hussain's (1959, *Ibis* 101(2): 249-50) finding that *himalayana* and *finschii* cannot be races of the same species.

The two species measure :

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
<i>himalayana</i> ♂♂	163-174 av. 167.4 (IH 157-175 av. 166)	21-24 av. 22.9 —	12-14 av. 12.8 —	182-253 av. 225 175-275 av. 233)
<i>finschii</i> ♂♂	151 152, 159*	22, 22, 24	11, 12, 13	241, 268 240-305 av. 270)
<i>himalayana</i> ♀♀	156-166 av. 163 (IH 153-165 av. 160)	21 (5) —	12-14 —	118-222 av. 184 149-270 av. 200)
<i>finschii</i> ♀	149 (IH 141-149 av. 143)	23 —	13 —	221 212-150 av. 223)

The measurements in IND. HANDBOOK are from Hussain (loc. cit). It will be noticed that one *finschii* ♂ has a 159 mm. wing overlapping that of *himalayana*.

563 *Psittacula finschii* (Hume) (Kollidoo, 3500-5000 ft., Upper Salween River, Burma) Eastern Slatyheaded Parakeet 4 : 208

4: 3 ♂♂ 1 ♀

1 Thayetmyo Dist.; 1 Prome; 2 Kgurzin, Henzada Dist., Burma.

564 *Psittacula columboides* (Vigors) (No locality=Aneichardi, Travancore) Bluewinged Parakeet.

23: 16 ♂♂ (5 juv.) 7 ♀♀ (4 juv.)

1 Bhimashankar, 1 Khopoli, Khandala Ghat, Poona; 3 Ratnagiri; 1 Castle Rock, 1 Karwar, 1 Santgal, 1 North Kanara, 3 Sagar, Mysore; 2 Coonoor, 1 Nilgiris; 1 Mercara, Coorg; 3 Honnametti, Billigirirangan Hills; 4 Thekady, Periyar Lake, Travancore.

	Wing	Bill (from cere)	Tarsus	Tail
11 ad. ♂♂	142-156 av. 147 (142-156)	22-26 av. 23 (22-26)	12-14 (14-18)	191-223 av. 212 (204-246)
3 ad. ♀♀	143, 143, 146 (135-145)	21, 22, 23 (22-26)	13 (3) (14-18)	171-199 (170-190)

The adult males curiously fall into two distinct size groups, six with wings 141-145 av. 143 and five 149-156 av. 151, the latter including the two northernmost birds, but otherwise they overlap in range.

The head, neck-collar, and bill of the juveniles of both sexes show a variation of colour which appears to be in the following sequence. To begin with the bill is red, the head green, and the black collar is restricted to the lower surface with a trace of blue-green above. This is followed by a bluish head, a slight darkening of the collar, and the bill mixed red and black. After this both sexes acquire all the colours of the adult female, which later change in the males only—the acquisition of a red bill and the bluish-green rim to the back collar. One male No. 20113 (Khopoli, Khandala Ghat) unsexed but ♂ by plumage has the longest wing and a black, not red, lower mandible.

565 *Psittacula calthorpeae* (Blyth) (Ceylon) Layard's Parakeet

4 : 209

1 ♂

Cage bird in Bombay, said to be from Candy, Ceylon.

Though it has no black collar and appears to be juvenile, the bill (25 mm. from cere) is larger than indicated in IND. HANDBOOK (3 : 188) 21-23 mm.

566/7 *Loriculus vernalis vernalis* (Sparrman) (No locality=Cachar) Indian Lorikeet

4 : 217

30: 24 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀ 1 o?

1 Salsette, Bombay; 1 Karjat, Poona, 2 Ratnagiri; 1 Alanki, N. Kanara; 1 Koppalgudda, Sorab, 2 Gamataghatta, 1 Sagar, Mysore; 1 Somawarpet, Coorg, 1 Runnymede, Nilgiris; 2 Manalur, Palnis; 1 Santanpara, Cardamum Hills; 1 Tenmalai, Travancore; 1 Anantgiri, Vizagapatam; 1 Kuldiha, 1 Chabala, Simlipal Hills, Orissa; 2 Sylhet, Assam; 2 Sandoway Dist., 1 Nyangyo, Prome Dist., Burma; 2 Bakultala, 1 Long Island, Middle Andamans; 1 Maymyo, 1 Wrightmyo, 1 Bambooflats, South Andamans; 1 Perren Godda (Travancore?).

When examining the Andaman birds (*JBNHS* 61 : 531), I admitted my inability to separate *rubropygialis* (Baker, type loc. Belgaum) from the nominate race, but referred to the greater frequency and prominence of the blue throat patch in South Indian birds. In the course of this examination, it was found that 4 males from Mysore, collected in 1960 but added to the collection recently, could be easily picked out by their prominent blue throats. This is not mentioned by Baker but it may be possible, with more material, to isolate the birds from peninsular Indian on this character.

There appear to be no differences in size :

	Wing	Bill (from cere)	Tarsus	Tail
Assam & Burma ♂♂	85-95 av. 88.4	11-13 av. 12	9-11 av. 10.2	36-40 av. 38.2
Andamans ♂♂	90-93 av. 91.4	12-13 av. 12.1	9-11 av. 10.2	39-44 av. 41
Peninsular India ♂♂	90-99 av. 93 (IH.91-100)	11-13 av. 11.9 11-15	10-11 av. 10.6 10-12	39-46 av. 41 38-45)
5 ♀♀	90-96 av. 93 (IH 96-100)	10-12 11-15	9-12 10-12	39-44 av. 42 45-48)

The preponderance of males cannot be explained by any known aspect of their social behaviour.

I notice that IND. HAND. (3 : 189) continues to refer to the occurrence of the species in the Nicobars (see *JBNHS* 64 : 170).

568 *Loriculus beryllinus* (J. R. Forster) (Ceylon) Ceylon Lorikeet
4 : 219

	Wing	Bill	Tarsus	Tail
Ceylon 1 ♂	92	13	11	43
(IH ♂♀)	90-98	12-13	10-12	36-44)

(to be continued)